THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD APRIL.

WE GIVE below the opinion of the English press on Major Baring's Budget. The *Times* says :

The policy disclosed in Major Baring's Budget is undoubtedly a bold one. The abandonment of one source of revenue and the reduction of another to a very low point, without substituting for them any additional taxation, can only be justified by a belief—for which, no doubt, there is abundant reason, but which was not universally accepted two or three years ago—in the elasticity of the Indian finances. If it is possible to carry out with safety and with advantage the policy set forth in Major Baring's statement, there can have been little excuse for the cry that India was crushed by war and famine, loaded with a hopeless burden of debt, and exhausted by unavailing efforts to pay her way. Assuming that no serious risk has been incurred by taking the higher estimate of the opium receipts, we can hardly doubt that the Indian Government has taken the right course in applying the surplus to the reduction of the salt duties rather than to remission of the License Tax.

The *Daily News* :

The first Indian Budget which can be truly called Major Baring's—for he was in office too short a time twelve months ago to have framed a financial policy—will add to the reputation he acquired in Egypt. He has been able to make two great remissions of taxation which have long been advocated by opposing parties, the one in this country, the other in India, and which, indeed, have been put forward against one another as competitors for precedence. Major Baring has found himself in a position to gratify both parties at the same time, and he has done so too, without adding a penny of fresh taxation.

The *Standard* :

The Budget will read with deep interest, and observedly so, for both with respect to the changes it introduces and the classes of persons, who will be affected by them, it is one of the most important Budgets, drawn up by an Indian Minister. The most significant bid for popular favor, however, is that made by Major Baring's proposal with reference to the salt tax.

The *Daily Telegraph* :

Major Baring's Indian Budget is a very satisfactory one, proving for the fiftieth time that India is always financially flourishing when not exposed to abnormal troubles such as war and famine. The repeal of the Import Duties is skilfully arranged to cover the special concession which Manchester wants so much and has long clamoured for so lustily; and spinners, weavers, printers, and bleechers will alike rejoice over a result which will hardly render the noble member for North-East Lancashire less popular with his constituents.

The *Manchester Guardian* :

A favourable turn in the finances of India has enabled the Government of Lord Ripon to carry to its completion a work which was begun upon a very unfortunate plan by his predecessor. Thus the question which has for several years excited in these districts so keen a sense of injustice is now removed. Any competition which Lancashire goods may hereafter meet with in the dependency from the productions of the Bombay mills will be perfectly natural, and will afford no ground of complaint for English manufactures. The strife will be freed from all interference on the part of the State, and the people of India will profit by the change. They will henceforth be able to supply one of the primary wants of mankind—that for clothing—at the least possible cost, and it will be in their power not only to satisfy that want more abundantly, but also to purchase larger quantities of other commodities.

That part of the Budget, which refers to remission of taxation, was specially addressed to Lancashire and Liverpool, as Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore pointed out in Council, and it could not but be hailed with the greatest satisfaction in England. It is only in regard to the items selected for remission of taxation we differ from Major Baring.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* makes some remarks on the salaries of the Judges of the High Court, in course of which he says :

As for the Natives, although the principle may be conceded as a general rule that the Natives should not be paid at the same rate as Europeans occupying the same posts, still it is generally felt that it will be invidious to apply that rule to the Judgeships of the Highest Court; and that as there is no distinction between European and Native Judges in their duties, powers, or dignities, so there should be none in the pay. Moreover, the scale fixed for the Native Judges is hardly sufficient to attract Vakils even of the third rank.

We entirely concur. The invidious distinction made between European and Native Judges is neither fair nor sound in principle.

WITH REFERENCE to the above the *Times* has received the following communique from the India Office :

Secretary of State in Council has power to fix under Statute 24 and 25 vic., cap., 104, section 6, the salaries of the Judges of the Indian High Courts. In the exercise of this power it was decided some time ago that the salaries of the Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court should, as respects further appointments, be the same as the salaries of the Judges of the other High Courts—namely, those at Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad. This would have reduced the salaries from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 45,000, but at the same time it was determined that as Judges chosen from the Civil Service paid 4 per cent on their salaries to provide for their annuities, thereby reducing the salary to Rs. 43,200 this latter rate should be fixed for all European Puisne Judges in future (the Civil Servants being exempted from any percentages on their salaries as a contribution towards pension). Under the rules which are intended to open to them more extensive employment in India, Natives appointed to be Judges, will receive two-thirds of this salary."

THE ATTORNEYS of the Madras High Court have made a [illegible] to the Court to the following effect :

That the Vakils of the Court are not entitled to practise before a Judge of this Honorable Court or a Division of this Honorable Court, or at all before this Honorable Court exercising Original Jurisdiction, and that this Honorable Court will be pleased to frame Rules, declaring what shall be deemed to be the functions, powers, and duties of the Attorneys of this Honorable Court, regard being had to the circumstances mentioned in this petition, and in particular to the provisions of the said Legal Practioners' Act of 1879 of the said Presidency Small Cause Court Act, Act XV of 1872, or that your Lordships will be pleased to make such further and other order in the premises as to this Honorable Court shall seem meet, and the nature of the case may require."

It would appear that the Vakils of the Madras High Court have long enjoyed the privilege, and we see no reason why they should be deprived of it.

TUESDAY, 4TH APRIL.

WE TAKE from the *Men of the Time* the following account of the poet Longfellow, whose death we announced last week :

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, an American poet, born in Portland, Maine, Feb. 27, 1807. At the age of fourteen he entered Bowdoin College, where he took his degree with high honours in 1825, and was for a few months a law student in the office of his father. Having been offered a professorship of modern languages in Bowdoin College with the view of qualifying himself for the post he spent three years and a half in travelling in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland and England, and, returning to the United States in 1829, entered upon the duties of his office. On the resignation of the late Mr. George Ticknor, in 1835, of his professorship of modern languages and of the belles-letters in Harvard College, Mr. Longfellow was appointed to the vacancy. He gave up his chair at Bowdoin College, and again went abroad, in order to become more thoroughly acquainted with the languages and literature of northern Europe, and having travelled more than twelve months in Scandinavia, Germany, and Switzerland, returned in the autumn of 1836, to enter upon his duties at Harvard. In 1854 he resigned his professorship, was succeeded by James Russel Lowell and lived in retirement at Cambridge, US. Whilst an undergraduate, he wrote many tasteful and carefully-finished poems for the U. S. Literary Gazette and while professor at Bowdoin College contributed some valuable criticisms to the *North American Review*. His translation of the Spanish poem by Don Jorge Manrique on the death of his father, with an introductory essay on Spanish poetry, appeared in 1833; "Outre Mer," in 1835, "Hyperion," a romance, and the "Voices of the Night," his first collection of poems, in 1841; "Ballads, and others poems in 1842; "Poems on Slavery," 1843; "The Spnish Student" a play in 1845; "The poets and Poetry of Europe," and "The Belfrey of Bruges," in 1847; "Evangeline," in 1848; "Kavanagh," a tale, 1849; "The Sea-side and the Fireside" and "The Golden Legend," in 1851; The Song of Hiawatha," in 1855; "Miles Standish," in 1858; "Tales of wayside Inn," in 1863; "Flower de Luce," in 1866; his translation of Dante, in three volumes' in 1867-70; his "New England Tragedies," in 1869; "The Devine Tragedy," in 1871; "Three Books of Song," 1872; and "The Hanging of the Crane," in 1874. He also published new and complete editions of his poetical and prose works in 1869; and a revision, with additions, of his "Poets and Poetry of Europe," in 1871. His works have been frequently reprinted in Great Britain and many of them translated into the continental languages. He again visited Europe in 1868 and 1869. The honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, July 27, 1869, and in 1873 he was elected a member of the Russian Academy of Science. Complete editions of his Poetical works were published by Messrs. Routledge (who have purchased the copyrights of his more recent works) in 1865-1868. No poet of the United States is so popular and well known in England. In 1874 he was nominated as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, and received a large vote, but was defeated by Mr. Disraeli.

A BILL is before Parliament for legalising marriages at any hour in the day. But clergymen who may have a conscientious objection to performing the ceremony after 12 o'clock, are to be privileged to refuse. The necessity of making this concession is an amusing illustration of the way habits become imbedded, in time, into essential ideas of religion. The system of having marriages in the morning only, was designed in the beginning in order to make sure that the clergyman should be sober. Latter in the day the jovial ancestors of our conquerors, in or out of doors, were apt to be fuddled. But now an arrangement merely intended to leave clergymen at liberty to get drunk in the afternoon, has become a point of conscience.

UNDER the provisions of section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following endorsement shall be added on Forms VI and VII, prescribed in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, so far as those forms relate to licenses to sell arms, ammunition, and military stores :

This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

Under the provisions of section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule to be added as Rule 3 (a) to the Rules framed under section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and published in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1876:—

A person licensed to possess arms, ammunition or military stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to transport to his residence, from the premises of the licensed dealer, arms, ammunition, or military stores without a separate transport license, so long as the articles purchased are in resonable quantity and for his own use. A licensed dealer in arms, ammunition and military stores may supply the order of any such person, and may without a separate transport license send or despatch, in any way desired to the residence of the purchaser the articles ordered by any such person, so long as they fulfil the requirements of Rule 3, and are legibly addressed to the person for whom they are intended.

THE MONUMENT, which Her Majesty the Queen commissioned Mr. R. C. Belt to prepare for the perpetuation of the memory of Lord Beaconsfield, has just been completed and erected in Hughenden Church. Beneath the monument is a tablet bearing the following dedication, penned by the Queen herself :

To
the dear and honoured Memory
of Benjamin Earl of Beaconsfield,
This memorial is placed by
his greatful and affectionate
Sovereign and friend,
Victoria R. I.

"Kings love him that speaketh right."—Prov. XVI., 13th February 1872.

THE TIMES thus notices the appointment of Mr. Ilbert : "Mr. Ilbert will give satisfaction in his new post if he proceeds cautiously and is in no hurry to connect his name with half a dozen huge acts." In other words Mr. Ilbert should avoid the ways of Mr. Whitley Stokes.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH APRIL.

THE PIONEER says that although the Cotton Duties have been abolished it does not necessarily follow that native enterprise in this country will be brought to a standstill. On the 18th instant a new mill was opened at Hingunghat, in the Central Provinces, and the occasion was a noteworthy one, as the capital of 4½ lakhs has been entirely subscribed by natives. The Murwarrees of Hingunghat and Wurdha hold most of the shares, but even the villagers have risked their savings in the undertaking. This is the first instance in which private capital has been invested in the Central Provinces in a limited liability company, and as the mill is in the rich cotton districts its success is almost beyond doubt.

WE HAVE received a copy of a newspaper called the *Bhagulpore News*, issued from Bhagulpore. We wish it success.

THE BOMBAY mills during 1880-81 consumed 22,009 khandis of cotton more than in the previous year. The returns of the mofussil mills also show a considerable advance. This is good news.

Two sons of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, it is stated, are to proceed next month to England for their education, in charge of an Executive Engineer of the Nizam's P. W. D.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT has published new rules holding out extra inducement to young Civil Servants to study the native languages. A new standard, above that of High Proficiency, and styled the Degree of Honour, is established, and the follow-

ing money rewards will be given to those who attain it:—Marathi, Gujerati, and Kanarese, each Rs. 2,000; Persian, Rs. 4,000; Arabic and Sancrit, each Rs. 5,000. Besides the money award the successfull candidate will receive a Deploma from the Government of India.

WE HAVE received the *Oriental Miscellany* for April. Its punctuality ought to be an example to other Indian monthlies. There are several interesting articles in this number. The article on local self-government deserves attention.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the *Press Commissioner's Office*:

Herat News, dated 2nd March, one lakh of rupees sent for pay of army reached Herat, two months distributer to rank, one month to officers. Amir has written assuring Heratis of his coming in the spring.

Simla, 29th March 1882.

Enquiries were recently made from the officers and soldiers who accompanied Ayub Khan on his way to Teheran, regarding the rumour that some English or Indian soldiers, taken prisoners in Afghanistan had been sold as slaves. They all declared that they had never heard of any prisoners, European or Native, having been sold as slaves; that such a practice was utterly opposed to Afghan custom; and that it was certainly not done with the consent or knowledge of Ayub Khan or his sirdars. They said however that such a thing as soldiers having been sold as slaves, though highly improbable, was not impossible. That at the time of the battle of Maiwand, there was in the camp of Ayub Khan a merchant of Shibergan whose brother was a slave-dealer. With him was a party of about 12 Usbegs, and if any prisoners fell into these men's hands, they might have sent them off secretly by bye-roads to Shibergan. Further enquires are being made in the matter.

The men with Ayub Khan spoke much of Lieutenant Maclean, who was, they declared, the only prisoner whom they know to have been captured. They say he was brought bound with his hands behind his back to Ayub Khan, who had him unbound and gave him a tent, placing him under a guard; that Ayub Khan often used to send for him and talk to him; that once when he was with Ayub Khan, apparently on the day when the sortie from Kandahar was repulsed, the heads of a number of Englishmen were brought to Ayub Khan that Lieutenant Maclean recognized one of the heads as that of a friend, and said he was some person of importance. Lieutenant Maclean was much affected by the sight, and shed tears, saying that he wished he had died with him. After this day though Ayub Khan repeatedly sent for Lieutenant Maclean to speak with him, he never would come on the day of the defeat of Ayub Khan's army by the force under General Sir F. Roberts, Ayub Khan's when he found that he had lost the battle sent for Lieutenant Maclean for the purpose of taking him with him to Herat but he found he had been murdered by the guard of seven men that had been placed over him.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from Sibsagor:

By invitation of the Assam Association a densely crowded meeting of all classes of natives was held at Sibsagor yesterday with the object of sending on behalf of the people of Assam an address of congratulation to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India on her late escape from assassination There were present Assamese Bengalis Hindoostanis and Marwarese of all castes and creeds. Several of them spoke at length in English, Assamese, Bengali and Urdoo, giving ardent and most enthusiastic expressions of loyalty and devotion to the Empress and all with hearty acclamation adopted the address.

The Burmese mission started from Mandalay on the 2nd April.

Ayub Khan arrived at Shahrud on Saturday last on his way to Teheran.

THURSDAY, 6TH APRIL.

WE REGRET to notice the death of Babu Kedar Nath Ghose, B. A. B. L., late a Deputy Magistrate at Serajgunge. The deceased was a young officer of great promise and held in high esteem by the people of the sub-division.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Gossain Durgapur correspondent:

I learn from reliable sources that my notice of the conduct of the Sub-Inspector of the Bhadalia Police Station who employed village chowkidars in private service has of attracted the notice of the authorities, but I am inclined to believe it is of no use, for the Sub I hear is getting a well excavated by the poor chowkidars. The present Sub-Divisional Officer of Bongong has been seized with a morbid thirst for factitious popularity. He has in contravention to his predecessor's order permitted the fishermen of his sub-division to dam up the Ichamuty at places for their convenience. The stream in this season is a mere rivulet and there is great scarcity of water in the villages bordering the river. I cannot understand how an officer in charge of a sub-division could grant a license which has the effect of polutting the only source of supply of good serviceable water about the head-quarters of his sub-division. A fire lately occurred at the Jaguli Junction and destroyed Rs. 30,000 worth property. Want of rain has baked the paddy fields into hard stone and the ploughing work is retarded. The newly planted sugar-canes are suffering. Cholera has broken out epidemically at Halsa where there is a railway station.

OUR ATTENTION has been repeatedly drawn to the great inconvenience and hardship caused to passengers on the Barrackpore Trunk Road by a section of the Chitpore Branch of the E. B. Railway crossing the Trunk Road. At the time of shunting the gates are kept closed so long as to cause a gathering of passengers on both sides of the railway, most of whom are workmen and businessmen, with whom time is money. To doctors this is particularly inconvenient. Why should not the Eastern Bengal Railway Company provide an over-bridge there like what has been lately provided at Howrah.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have, it is stated, raised the allowance of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan from three to five thousand rupees a month.

THE LONDON BOARD OF WORKS has granted permission to erect a statue to the late Thomas Carlyle on the Chelsea Embankment, oppposite Cheyne-row, where Carlyle lived.

THE FOLLOWING are the results of the last opium sale:

	Chests.	Hight.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,350	1,270	1,250	1,255-2-6	29,49,625
Benares ...	2,350	1,255	1,220	1,227-9-10	28,84,900

FRIDAY, 7TH APRIL.

WE ARE glad to learn that at the first sitting of the Viceregal Legislative Council at Simla a Bill will be introduced to amend the Arms Act. The chief amendment it is stated will be leaving it optional to Local Governments and Administrations to enforce or withdraw the Act as they may think fit.

MR. F. BARNES of the Comptroller General's Office will be Private Secretary to the new Lieutenant-Governor. Captain Schalch continues temporarily A. D. C.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Medical Gazette* contains a further paper by Dr. Vincent Richards on the use of permanganate of potash as an antidote in cobra-poisoning. With a five per cent. solution promptly and thoroughly injected into the parts, after application of a tight ligature above the wound, the power of the poison appears to be completely destroyed, and that with comparatively little suffering and little risk of extensive sloughing.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following summary of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India:

Indian Cotton Duties

The Marquis of Hartington informed Mr. A. Arnold that the date of the contemplated remission of duties in India on manufactured cotton would coincide with commencement of the financial year.

Coolies at Reunion.

Sir C. Dilke, in reply to Sir G. Campbell, said the immigration of coolies to reunion is for the time being virtually stopped by the Indian Government, pending a more satisfactory understanding than at present exists with the French Government as to their treatment.

Criminal Procedure in India.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to Mr. O'Donell, admitted that the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill of India re-enacted existing laws under which a magistrate could inflict more severe punishment upon a native than upon a European.

Exercise Revenue in the Punjab

The Marquis of Hartington, questioned by Mr. O'Donnell said it was true that the Excise revenue of the Punjab in 1881 was larger than in any previous year. Among the reasons for this state of affairs were the recovery of the province from agricultural depression and the return of troops and camp followers from Afghanistan.

The Moharajahs Scindia and Holkar

The Marquis of Hartington, answering a question put by Baron de Worms for Mr. Onslow, said he had no information as to a meeting being about to take place between these Maharajahs, but he had no doubt the Government of India would take any steps that were necessary in view of such an auspicious event.

Madras Civil Servants.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Mr. Gibson, said it had been decided to give to the Madras civil servants the concessions which had been granted in Bengal and Bombay.

Public Works in India.

The Earl of Lytton moved that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty for copies or extracts of all correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General in Council from the 1st of January, 1878, to the present time, respecting the prosecution, firstly, of productive public works by means of borrowed funds; secondly, of works designed for protection against famine and commonly described as protective works; and thirdly, of measures taken for the purpose of famine insurance. The noble lord remarked that this subject concerned very directly the announcements made in the gracious Speech from the Throne with regard to the restoration of peace on the North-Western frontier of India, whereby her Majesty's Government in India had been enabled to resume the works of public utility which had been suspended. It would be gratifying to learn what were the public works which had been resumed, and what were the measures to be taken for the improvement of the people of India. With reference to the Budget for India which had been recently published, he was satisfied with the normal growth of the revenue, with the practical results of the measures taken some years ago, and, if he might be permitted to express a personal opinion, with the sagacity and judgment with which these results were now being utilised for the emancipation of trade and the reduction of the imposts.

Viscount Enfield said there would be no opposition to the motion of the noble earl, and he could assure him, in the name of the Secretary of State for India, that there would be no unnecessary delay in the production of the returns, though some little time would elapse before they could be provided.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mohammed Afzul Khan.

The Marquis of Hartington, in answer to Mr. Onslow said that it was true that Mohammed Afzul Khan had been appointed agent to the Viceroy of India at Cabul, but no copy of the instructions given to him by the Indian Government had yet been received.

Drunkenness at Calcutta.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the three petitions proceeding from the Mahomedan National Association, merchants and bankers of Calcutta, and the Anglican Bishop and clergy of Calcutta respectively, recently presented to Sir Ashley Eden on the subject of increased drunkenness, and suggesting the closing of liquor shops on Sunday as a means of diminishing the evil; and whether he had noticed the statement of Sir Ashley Eden in refusing the petitions that "there can be no doubt that there is an increase of drinking among the natives;" and whether he proposed to take any steps in view of the numerous representations on the subject of the increase of drinking habits among the Indian population. The Marquis of Hartington said:—I have seen the petitions referred to, asking that liquor-shops in Calcutta may be closed on Sundays. The hon. member's question conveys an inaccurate idea of the effect of the Lieutenant-Governor's reply to the memorialists. Sir Ashley Eden said that while "no doubt there may be an increase of drinking, it is not among the class that frequents the liquor-shops; it is among the middle classes, who drink in their own houses;" that careful inquiry had convinced him that "the alleged increase in intemperence is more imaginary, than real."

The Indian Penal Law.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that, under the new Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill (India), no European British subject might be sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment by the judgement of a Sessions Court, but that an Indian British subject might be sentenced by the judgment of the same Court to imprisonment for 14 years, to transportation for life, and even to the penalty of death. The Marquis of Hartington: The criminal law of India contained in the Indian Penal Code is precisely the same for natives and Europeans. But there are difficulties in criminal procedure originating in the fact that the Courts of the East India Company had no power to try European subjects of the Queen, over whom the Supreme Courts, being Crown Courts, had exclusive jurisdiction.

WE ARE glad to learn from the *Indian Christian Herald* that the *rule nisi* issued in connection with the Chittagong Sankirtan case was made absolute on Friday last. Their Lordships, Macdonell and Field, JJ., set aside the conviction, and ordered the fine imposed on the Secretary to the Brahma Samaj, to be refunded. The grounds of their judgement were that there was no complaint; that there was no evidence; and that the Section under which the Secretary was apparently convicted, applied to Police Officers only. It is to be regretted that their Lordships abstained from expressing any opinion on the merits of the case. The peculiarities of the case were that a Pass for the procession had been obtained; that no summons was issued; and that the judgement was written on a private letter addressed by Mr. Good to the Magistrate, Mr. Currie. The Magistrate has in the meantime taken furlough. The sea will wash away his sins!

SATURDAY, 8TH APRIL.

WE OMITTED to notice last week the receipt of a prospectus of a forthcoming weekly journal to be issued this month under the style of the "Leisure-Hour." It will be a cheap organ for the benefit of the masses. We wish the projectors every success.

WE REGRET to notice the death of Babu Nittyalal Dey, Special Sub-Registrar of Howrah, which melancholy event occurred on the 4th instant. The deceased was one of the earliest Sub-Registrars appointed under the Registration department and had served Government with credit for about 25 years. He was a gold medallist of the Oriental Seminary, and bore an exemplary character in private life. His death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

THERE WERE 278 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 1st April, of which 82 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 74 from fevers, 27 from bowel-complaints, 5 from accidents, 12 from pthisis and asthma, 11 from convulsions, 15 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Four children were still-born, 42 died at the age of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; forty persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatic Christians the deaths were 13. The average of daily mortality was 39·7. Deaths from cholera are on the increase.

WE HAVE received a complaint from a lady correspondent regarding rough treatment amounting to assault of a domestic servant by a certain Divisional Commissioner. As the grievance admits of a legal remedy newspaper agitation is not necessary.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE elsewhere the receipt of a copy of a petition, which S. M. Damadhar Rao, ex-Raja of Jhansi, has addressed to the Secretary of State for India for an increased pension or restoration of the property in cash, which was deposited in the Treasury and subsequently escheated as the property of his adoptive mother, the late Rani of Jhansi. The petitioner makes out a strong case, and the grounds on which he bases his claim to consideration have much weight. The petitioner was a minor when the Mutiny occurred and therefore could not be held responsible for the acts of his

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mother. He makes, however, a very moderate demand,—either some increase to his pension or refund of a portion of his adoptive father's money. We hope his prayer will be complied with.

WE HAVE received a copy of an address and reply exchanged between the members of the Partabgurh Reading Club and other gentlemen of the place and Raja Rampal Sing of Oudh. We are sorry we cannot afford space for the address and reply, but we may say that the exchange of compliments, congratulations and leave-taking, which these pleasant documents cover, shows that the Raja deservedly holds a high place in the affectionate regards of his countrymen.

SAYS THE WEEKIST of the *Saturday Evening Englishman*, "I may be regarded as a degenerate son of the 'sea-girt isle'.' We wonder if this be intended to serve as a piece of humorous news, or a part of the "candid confession," which the writer resolves to make at the beginning of his article? We are disposed to accept the second branch of the alternative. After the mortification of the flesh during the Lent, such a confession in the fulness of penitence comes pat on Easter Eve.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent:

The Rishra Ward of the Serampore Municipality remains unrepresented at the Municipal Board from the 1st April. The last Commissioner's term of office having expired the electors applied to Government for his retention for another period to which no reply has been deigned. Formerly there were 3 Government and 15 elected Commissioners. Since 1881 the number of the former has risen to 6 and that of the latter has dwindled into 12, the last includes the Vice-Chairman and excludes ex-officio Commissioners. Two vacancies of the Rishra Ward remain unfilled for absence of money qualification. Under the law one-third of the Government Commissioners should go out every yoar, but only one Commissioner retired last year.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

We notice with much pleasure that Babu Brohmo Mohun Mullick, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, has been appointed to act in the 4th class of the Bengal Educational Service as Superintendent of the Hooghly Normal Schools, Western Circle. He gained golden opinions in all quarters. When for the purpose of providing an adequate inspecting agency, it was in contemplation to strengthen the Superior Inspecting Staff of Bengal, he was the first person selected for the important post of an Assistant Inspector, and the success which attended his work induced Government to make other similar appointments. Babu Brohmo Mohun's high abilities and his meritorious and distinguished services have long earned for him a good name, and we are glad to see that his claims for promotion have at last received a recognition, under Sir Ashley Eden's Government. His lift to the higher education service, temporary though it is, has given universal satisfaction.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, April 3.—The Steamers *Douro* and *Yruracbat* (*sic*) have foundered after a collision off Cape Finisterre. 35 persons from the former and 67 from the latter have been saved. The loss of life is unknown.

4.—Mr. Smythe, a landlord in Westmeath, has been shot at, but escaped unhurt. The miscreants, however, succeeded in killing Mrs. Smythe and a relative staying in the house. The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that, after carefully considering all the circumstances, he was not disposed to disallow the Assam Labourers' Act, and had ordered an annual report as to its working. Later accounts of the collision off Finisterre state that 120 lives were saved from the steamer *Douro*. The captain and officers, however, perished. The Steamer *Yruracbat* lost thirty souls.

4.—In the House of Commons this evening the Premier made a statement concerning the condition of Ireland. He described the situation there as without parallel for the past fifty years, and said that a complete social revolution existed. The constant occurrence of crimes was traceable to the influence of the Land League. Mr. Gladstone then charged Mr. Healy with using inflammatory language, and said that the Government, whilst appreciating the danger of the present state of affairs, would choose its own time for making fresh proposals for the adoption of further measures. Replying to question, Mr. Gladstone said that negotiations still continue with America for the release of the American suspects imprisoned in Ireland.

5.—The Government has demanded the suspension of the Channel Tunnel works pending the report of a Military Committee of Enqiry on the subject.

6.—The *Times*' special correspondent at Constantinople states that there is a revival there of the propaganda for the restoration of Ismail.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Civil Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces for 1881. 2. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for February 1882 and eleven months, 1st April 1881 to 28th February 1882. 3. Transfer of Property Act of 1882 with marginal notes and copious Index. Edited By M. Gosvami B.A., B.L. 4. Negotiable Instruments Act with notes. Edited by Mr. M. D. Chalmer, M.A. Barister-at-Law, and published by Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co. 5. Twelfth Annual Report of the General Family Pension Fund for 1881. 6. By whom India is governed—a paper by John Dacosta, London. 7. Copy of Petition addressed to the Secretary of State for India by S. M. Damodhar Row, Ex-Raja of Jhansi. 8. On the Validity of the Annual Government Statistics on the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act.—A paper read before the Statistical Society by the Right Hon'ble James Stansfield M.P. 9. The Right Hon'ble J. Stansfield M.P., on the Failure of the C. D. Acts, as proved by the official evidence submitted to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1879, 1880 and 1881. 10. The Proposed Extension of the C. D. Acts to the Civil Population, being a report to the Privy Council by their Medical Officer, John Simon, F.R.C.S. &c. (Reprinted from the Blue-Book by the National Association.) 11. The Common Law in its relation to Personal Liberty and the State Regulation of Vice. By W. Shaen, M.A. 12. The Seventeenth Annual Report of the Chorebagan Female School for 1881. 13. The Homœopathic Review, Vol. I. No. 3, March, 1882. 14. The Oriental Miscellany for April 1882, Vol. IV. No. IV. 15. The Ramayana, Ajudhya Kanda in Original Sanskrit with a Bengali translation, published by Protap Chunder Roy and distributed *gratis*. 16. Hindu-Darshun—a Bengali monthly, edited by Bidhu Bhusun Mittra, Vol. II. Nos. 2 and 3.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 31st Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Principal Opitical Instruments used as Microscopes.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 14th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Laws of Expansion by Heat.—Coefficient of Expansion of Gases. Change of State in bodies by Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S. F.I.C., on Saturday, the 15th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Water and Hydrogen Dioxide.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL, 10, 1882.

SIR GEORGE COUPER.

THE appointment of Sir George Couper to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces during Sir John Strachey's absence on sick leave fell like a thunderbolt upon those provinces. It had been generally expected that Mr. John Inglis, who had for many years so ably represented Northern India in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and who had been selected by Lord Northbrook to act as the Finance Minister in the interregnum between Sir Richard Temple's retirement from that office and Sir William Muir's return from England, would be Sir John's *locum tenens*. This general expectation would have been realized, had Lord Northbrook remained at the head of the Government at the time. His Lordship's choice would surely have fallen upon Mr. Inglis, and the arrangement would have given great satisfaction to the people of the North Western Provinces. But during Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty the officers, who had been in favour with his predecessor, were at a discount. Sir George Couper was regarded by his contemporaries as an unusually lucky man when he was raised to the Chief Commissionership of Oudh. Although he had, at an earlier stage of his career, greatly distinguished himself by the prominent part he played in the defence of the Lucknow Residency and had been mentioned in very high terms in Brigadier General Inglis' famous despatch on the first relief of Lucknow, he had never given any indication of his administrative capacity or sympathy with the people. The Chief Commissionership of an important province like Oudh was more than a sufficient reward for the services he had rendered to the Empire during the Mutiny, and if he had not received a further lift, he could not have had any reasonable grounds for complaint. He had been fairly successful as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh; but his career as Chief Commissioner of that Province was a failure. Lord Lytton was never a good judge of men, and Sir George Couper had powerful interests to back him. Moreover, it became known in a few months that in selecting Sir George for the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, the Government of India had been guided, not by a regard for his fitness for the office, but by other considerations. The question of amalgamating Oudh with the North-Western Provinces was then under the consideration of the Supreme Government, and it was thought that no one was better fitted to carry out this measure and reconcile the "Barons" of Oudh to it than Sir George Couper, who had spent the best part of his life in the latter province.

One of the first official acts of the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor was to issue a remarkable circular, calling upon all heads of departments in the North-Western Provinces to effect all possible retrenchment in their respective departments. They were told to bear in mind that the financial difficulties in which the Government of India was placed in consequence of the fall in the price of silver were so serious that no half measures would suffice. They were given to understand that if they failed to carry out thoroughly and cordially the disagreeable tasks entrusted to them, the Government would be driven to the nocessity of taking it in its own hands. The principles laid down in the circular were all that could be desired, and if they had been judiciously carried out in practice the gain to the public interests would have been immense. The Lieutenant-Governor declared in plain terms that he would not be satisfied with unimportant reductions of the cheese-paring type. But in two instances only was this declaration fully acted upon. One of the Deputy Inspector Generalships of Police and the Deputy Secretaryship in the Irrigation Branch were abolished. Save and except these two instances, the prunning knife, as is generally the case in this country when Government resolves to cut down expenditure, descended on a few ill-paid clerks and chaprasis, duftries and punkha-pullers. In one department of the administration, however, the knife was freely and mercilessly applied. Sir John Strachey had contemplated extensive reductions in the Education Department, but he had no time to give effect to his intentions. The congenial task of cutting down expenditure upon public instruction was zealously undertaken by Sir George Couper. He had never had the weakness of being friendly to educated Natives or of looking with favour on the educational policy of the British Indian Government. Therefore, when the Supreme Government earnestly invoked the aid of the Local Governments to face the difficulties in which it was placed by the depreciation of the white metal, Sir George Couper determined to avail himself of this excellent opportunity to give effect to his long-cherished views on the subject of educational expenditure. The Bareilly College was knocked on the head; several normal schools were abolished; the expenditure on girls' schools was considerably curtailed; the number of Deputy Inspectors was cut down; and all grants-in-aid were withdrawn from Anglo-Vernacular schools at places where the existing Government schools were considered sufficient for the requirements of the public. As these reductions affected the poor dumb natives, they were easily carried out. When, however, Sir George Couper trod on the toes of the European officers of the Education Department, he found, that he could not do what he liked with impunity. On the retirement of Mr. Matthew Kempson he abolished the Directorship of Public Instruction. The European officers of the Department, who were influential enough to make themselves heard, memorialized the Secretary of State protesting against the abolition of the Directorship as an encroachment upon their vested rights. This protest having proved successful, Sir George Couper was obliged to draw in his horns and restore the Directorship. So far as the Education Department, which exists chiefly for the good of the Natives, was concerned, Sir George Couper certainly showed that he would not be satisfied with "unimportant reductions of the cheese-paring type;" but he could not command courage to carry out his declared policy in the other branches of the public service, by abolishing the sinecures which are kept as a present for the sons, nephews, and brothers-in-law of influential Civil and Military Officers.

Sir John Strachey having been appointed Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council in succession to Sir William Muir, Sir George Couper was confirmed in the Lieutenant-Gover-

norship of the North-Western Provinces on the 17th of January 1877. The amalgamation of Oudh with these Provinces was at the same time announced. It was explained that the Government of India considered it expedient on grounds of financial and general policy to combine the administration of Oudh with that of the North-Western Provinces. The reasons for Sir George Couper's unlooked for elevation to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces have thus become evident. The task of effecting the union of the two provinces devolved upon Sir George. In decreeing the amalgamation of the smaller with the bigger province the Supreme Government had given an implied pledge that, save and except the abolition of the Chief Commissionership, there would be no change in Oudh where the local machinery of administration would be left unaltered. Scarcely had the ink with which this pledge was recorded become dry when Sir George Couper zealously applied himself to consolidating the Oudh Departments with the corresponding Departments in the North-Western Provinces. This work was carried on without any regard to the pledge of the Supreme Government mentioned above, and many individuals greatly suffered. It was only natural that the abolition of the Oudh autonomy would be disagreeable to a large number of the nobles and people of Oudh. The support of the recognised head of the Taluqdars to the amalgamation had been purchased by granting him the honor of a salute; but the silence of the whole body could not be procured in this way. There was a split in the camp of the Taluqdars and a great many of them set on foot a movement for procuring the revival of the Chief Commissionership. They got up a memorial protesting against the transfer of the seat of chief executive authority in Oudh from Lucknow to Allahabad. This memorial was numerously signed by the people of the province. These proceedings seriously annoyed Sir George Couper. The head of the protest movement incurred his severe displeasure, and his name was entered in the black book of Government House. Orders were at the same time issued to the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow to ascertain by personal enquiry whether the persons whose signatures the memorial purported to bear had really signed their names thereon. This high-handed and inquisitorial proceeding naturally created great alarm in the minds of the people, and many who had actually signed their names to the memorial now denied their signatures. The Government of India had declared that the savings effected by the union of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces would be applied to the improvement of the administrative machinery in the former province. To give effect to that declaration, Sir George Couper we must say in common fairness, framed an elaborate and comprehensive judicial scheme for Oudh, the distinguishing feature of which was that it did not provide placing the judicial administration of that province under the North West High Court. But the Government of India instead of sanctioning this scheme in its entirety accepted a compromise. If the Supreme Government had kept its word and placed the whole of the amalgamation savings at Sir George Couper's disposal for improving the administrative machinery in Oudh he would have had an opportunity of effecting a complete separation between judicial and executive work in that province. The Oudh judicial scheme as finally adopted was a half measure; but for this result Sir George Couper was not to blame.

We have written so much about the management of the North-West Famine of 1877-78 by Sir George Couper that we will not repeat what we have already said on the subject. That Sir George Couper, in facing the terrible calamity which had befallen his satrapy by the utter failure of the summer rains of 1877 caught the true spirit that prevailed at Simla at the time under the influence of Sir John Strachey is certain; but that consideration cannot be accepted as an excuse for the inhumanity of his course. As ruler of the province he was primarily responsible to the public for what was done, and if he had had the courage and strength to stand firm the mournful scandal would have been impossible. But the plain fact is, that Sir George Couper, never a strong man, and unequal to the responsibilities of the high office bestowed upon him, caught but too willingly the spirit of his instructions and improved upon it to the point of ignoring altogether the dreadful sufferings the people were enduring. He must bear the full odium and shame of the terrible mortality which occurred in the United Provinces throughout the winter of 1877-78. Every attempt was made by him to minimize the mortality, and if possible to explain it away. He persecuted able and honest officers like Messrs. MacMinn and Wyer who had dared to tell the real truth concerning the state of the people. But all these attempts miserably failed as they were destined to fail, because no man however able and ingenuous he may be, can prove that black is white. The plain truth is that a million of Her Majesty's loyal subjects died the most horrible of all deaths —death from starvation—owing to the heedlessness and neglect of Lord Lytton, Sir John Strachey and Sir George Couper. The sufferings of the people were greatly aggravated by the merciless exaction of the land revenue. Sir George Couper, be it said to his credit, had appealed to the Government of India to be allowed to suspend the collection of the land revenue in the famine-stricken districts. He wrote:—"If the village communities who form the great mass of our revenue-payers be pressed now, they will simply be ruined, whereas if we allow temporary suspension, there is every reason to believe that by the end of the agricultural year, we shall recover all that we forego now from the proceeds of the additional area which the people will be able to bring under cultivation, in consequence of the kharif not having been sown, and the land being therefore available for the spring sowing." This appeal was rejected by the Government of India, and Sir George Couper was told to go on with the collection of the autumn instalments. He improved upon his instructions, and forgetting what he had himself written in the passage just quoted, zealously proceeded to the collection of the revenue forthwith. The rigorous exaction of the autumn instalments in the face of the admitted total loss of the *Kharif* crops, actually ruined as Sir George Couper had predicted, the great mass of revenue-payers. A more suicidal course could not have been adopted. District officers who sympthized with the people did all they could to open the Lieutenant-Governor's eyes to the actual state of things, but without avail. They were peremptorily told to carry out the orders of Government, and what the result was is known to all.

Scarcely had the people of the United Provinces recovered from the disastrous effects of the famine when another calamity afflicted them. The fever epidemic of 1879 was unprecedented in its extent and severity and carried off about a million persons in excess of the normal mortality from this cause. During the month of September, 1879, the excessive prevalence of fever came to the knowledge of the local authorities in various ways, such as by reports from the police, by the abnormally large number of admissions from fever into the Police and Jail Hospitals, and by the unusual increase in the number of fever patients applying for medical aid to the Government Charitable Dispensaries. The epidemic became so widely prevalent that it affected 75 per cent. of the population of the United Provinces, and in some of the districts of the Agra and Meerut Divisions it attacked no less than 95 per cent. of the population. But no steps were immediately taken to give relief to the suffering people. The widespread and fatal character of the epidemic was not realized until the mortuary returns for September had been received in the first week of October. On the 6th of the latter month Sir George Couper issued a circular to district officers directing them to indent on the Medical Store-keeper at Allahabad for quinine and cinchona febrifuge, and the supplies were not received till the end of that month. But then the worst had been done. The largest number of deaths occured in the month of October. The extraordinary mortality recorded in that month was such that if it continued for any length of time, the population would have been decimated. To meet such a severe and widespread epidemic the total amount of medicine distributed was only 1,900lbs. of cinchona febrifuge and 75lbs. of quinine. This was but a mere drop in the ocean. Even this small quantity of febrifuge would have done much good and saved many lives if it had been distributed in October when the epidemic reached its climax. The fever was of such a character that the timely administration of a few doses of quinine or cinchona febrifuge was, as a rule, sufficient for the cure of the patient; but where it was allowed to run its course without being checked by proper medical treatment, it generally proved fatal. The vast majority of these deaths, there can be no manner of doubt, might have been prevented if Sir George Couper had been equal to the responsibilities of his office, and if he had sympathy with the people committed to his charge in their sufferings. Two important events connected with this fever epidemic clearly showed the stuff the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was made of. Dr. Christison, the Surgeon-General of the United Provinces, having expressed his honest opinion that the mortality from the fever epidemic had been increased by the low state of health of the poorer classes arising from deficient nourishment, the result of previous scarcity and high prices, Sir George Couper came down upon him. The Lieutenant-Governor probably thought that the Surgeon-General's remarks cast reflections upon his famine administration, and he called upon that officer to reconsider the matter. Dr. Christison, a weak man, practically withdrew the opinion he had honestly expressed. Again, Dr. Plank, the able Sanitary Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, in reporting on the fever epidemic of 1879, proved by incontestible facts and figures that the prevalance of the disease and the mortality from it were the greatest in 20 out of 45 plain districts. Common sense suggested that in these 20 districts there must have been some special causes affecting only the people in that portion of the country. In discussing this question, Dr. Plank pointed out that there was but one circumstance, which could account for this peculiarity of disease prevalence, and that was canal irrigation. He showed that the excessive prevalence of malaria in the Doab and its neighbourhood was due to the increase of moisture which has entered into its land. Since the introduction of this form of irrigation in his report for 1880, Dr. Plank returned to this subject and brought forward additional evidence to prove that the severity of fever prevalence in the Doab districts was due to canal irrigation. This was too much for Sir George Couper. As Dr. Plank had rendered himself troublesome by advancing incontestible facts and figures to establish that the high rate of fever mortality in the Doab district was the consequence of canal irrigation, and as his arguments were unanswerable, Sir George Couper snubbed the Sanitary Commissioner and told him in plain terms not to take up this subject in his future report.

The question of the expediency of laying down certain educational tests for admission into Government service having been forced upon Sir George Couper's attention by Mr. Ralph Griffith, the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P. and Oudh, the Lieutenant-Governor ruled that no person should receive an appointment in the public service to which a salary of ₹10 and upwards is attached unless he had passed the middle class and Anglo-Vernacular departmental examination, with Urdu or Persian as second language. From the operation of this rule Europeans and Eurasians were exempted, and no educational tests were laid down for admission into the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services. In insisting on the possession by candidates for Government employment of a fair standard of general education, the Government can possibly have two objects in view, namely, the promotion of the same and efficiency of the public service and the encouragement of education. Sir George Couper's rules for admission into the public service were not calculated to allow either of these objects; while they made an invidious distinction between Europeans and Eurasians

on the one hand and the Natives on the other, they, moreover, practically excluded Bengalis from Government employment in the United Provinces, though thousands of Bangali families had become domiciled in these provinces. Europeans and Eurasians could enter the service without possessing a knowledge of Persian or Urdu; but the Hindus who constitute the bulk of the populations were required to qualfy themselves for Government service by passing an examination in Urdu or Persian. The rule was not based on any reason or justice; but nothing better could have been expected from Sir George Couper. In this place we may also notice the retiring Lieutenant-Governor's action in the matter of the employment of Natives in the Police Department and in the non-Regulation Provinces Commission. On the 11th of March 1875 Sir John Strachey, the then Lieutenant-Governor, issued the following notification:—"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to note that for the future, unless under exceptional circumstances, the posts of Assistant-Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Police and Extra Assistant-Commissioner at the Jhansi Division, will be reserved for natives of the North-Western Provinces to the exclusion of all other candidates." The issue of this notification was one of the few good things, which Sir John did during his two years' administration of the North-Western Provinces, and we must do him the justice to say that his deeds in this matter coincided with his words. But Sir John Strachey's notification became a dead letter under his successor's rule, and throughout Sir George Couper's tenure of the Lieutenant-Governorship it was more honored in the breach than in the observance.

We have said above that Sir George Couper never looked on high education with a friendly eye and that he began his administration of the United Provinces by destroying the Bareily College. Year after year, on reviewing the Director's report on the progress of education, he laid stress upon the unwillingness of the people to take advantage of the opportunities offered to them. He held up the Agra College with its full tutorial staff and empty class-rooms as a melancholy proof of how little demand there was for high education among the better classes of native society in the Upper Provinces. In enunciating the educational policy of the North-West Government he laid down that higher education should not be extended at the cost of the State, unless it was "more appreciated and sought after by the people themselves *for its own value.*" The doctrine that knowledge should be acquired for its own sake found great favour with Sir George Couper; but he conveniently forgot that this doctrine is not yet practically recognised even in the advanced and enlightened countries of the West. The reason why the people of the Upper Provinces are unwilling to take advantage of the opportunities offered them in the matter of high education is a very simple one. It is obvious to all who have eyes to see. "The prospect opened out to our students on leaving school does not seem to me at all encouraging," says Mr. Ralph Griffith, the Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh; and in these few words is contained the explanation of the unwillingness of the people to seek after higher education. Sir George Couper did every thing possible in his power to discourage educated Natives and then wondered why high education was not appreciated by the people. The only posts in the Government service open to University graduates in the Upper Provinces are teacherships and clerkships; while the offices of Tahsildar, Munsiff, Subordinate Judge and Deputy Collector are the monopoly of amladom. The people see that a man who after acquiring a smattering of Urdu begins life as a Mohurir achieves far greater success than the man who after taking his B.A. or M.A. degree becomes a teacher and vegetates in the Education Department all the rest of his life. If Sir George Couper had improved the prospects of University graduates, a demand for high education would have at once sprung up. But instead of doing this, he undertook a crusade against high education. He began his rule by breaking up the Bareilly College and ended it by decreeing the abolition of the Agra College.

It devolved upon Sir George Couper to give effect to the measures sanctioned by the Marquis of Salisbury in 1876 for the relief of Junior Civilians in the North-Western Provinces. The grant of personal allowances to officers above a certain standing had been recommended by a special Committee appointed after the triumph of the Junior Civilians in the House of Commons in 1875, by Lord Northbrook under the Presidency of Sir (then Mr.) Ashley Eden. For this recommendation Sir George Couper was not responsible. But he formed three new districts simply for the sake of Junior Civilians. Lord Salisbury had distinctly said that a number of new district charges might be created provided the arrangement did not involve any additional expenditure. This decision was a reasonable and just one. The tax-payers did not object to the creation of new district charges for finding suitable work for men of long standing, if they had not to pay for it. But new districts could no more be formed without additional cost than bricks could be made without straw. Though administrative reasons did not demand the creation of new districts in the North-Western Provinces, still Sir George Couper formed these additional district charges at the cost of the tax-payer simply for the sake of the members of his service. The measure adopted by the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for giving effect to the views of the Supreme Government in the direction of extending Local Self-Government we need not notice as we discussed the subject in a recent issue. It is sufficient to say that these measures will not advance Local Self-Government in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh "one infinitessimal inch." The calamities which afflicted the United provinces during his rule gave Sir George Couper a splendid opportunity for doing good to the people committed to his charge. Had he been equal to the responsibilities of his high and exalted office he might have left a great name behind him—a name which the people would have cherished in grateful recollection. But he threw away his opportunity and preferred to be remembered for the inhumanity of his course and for his ignoring altogether the dreadful sufferings the people endured during the famine of 1877-78 and the fever epidemic of 1879, as also for his hostile attitude towards high education. We say this with great reluctance, but we are bound to say it, for we believe it to be true.

Such was the administration of Sir George Couper. We have endeavoured to do him impartial justice, and if we find much to condemn and little to commend, it is not our fault.

SIR ROBERT EGERTON.

ANOTHER ADMINISTRATION has closed. Sir Robert Egerton has departed the land of the Five Rivers. He held the reins of Government for five years, three of which were big with events of the most portentous kind not only in the annals of the Punjab but of the whole British Indian Empire. His immediate predecessor, Sir Henry Davies, was not friendly to the forward frontier policy of Lord Lytton. That Punjab ruler wrote: "Sir Henry Rawlinson's proposals would again plunge us into the ever-shifting sands of Central Asian intrigue at a cost which we cannot afford." But Sir Robert Egerton had not expressed any pronounced opinion on the subject, though he did not take long to fall in with the views of the then Government of India. "In this, as in all frontier matters," says the *Pioneer*, "Sir Robert occupied a position of the most entire confidence towards Lord Lytton, and it is well known to how great an extent the Punjab, under his Government, contributed to the success of that war. Men, carriage, and supplies were drawn almost entirely from that Province, and the Civil officers of the Panjab had their powers fully taxed to meet the requisitions, which kept pouring in. Naturally, during such a period, our relations with th tribes on the border were the subject of considerable anxiety and there were grave anticipations of risings in various places. Notwithstanding this, the time during which we were employed in these military operations has produced the best understanding we have yet had, both with Pathans to the north, and the Biluchees on the southern portion of the frontier." This is perfectly true. The Punjab Chiefs rendered yeoman's service to our Government during the Affghan Campaigns, and their active friendship was not a little due to the personal influence of Sir Robert Egerton. The *Pioneer* is quite right when it says, "his relations were specially close with the Patiala and Bhawalpur States, owing to the minority of their rulers, and the successful administration of both is mainly owing to his personal interest and guidance of their affairs. Save in the case of such minorities Sir Robert Egerton's principle has been to avoid interference, as far as possible, not only with independent rulers but with dependent Chiefs." His frontier policy has been judicious and sound. "He has always held," we quote the *Tribune*, by no means a partial critic, "that it is neither dignified nor expedient for the British Government to consent to the distribution of subsidies among the Border tribes, which secure no advantages in return, and that to maintain or initiate a system of paying those tribes for immunity from predatory excursions or the commission of offences in British territory, was a policy which the British Government could never adopt. Sir Robert Egerton may be congratulated on the results of his Khyber pass arrangements. Since the new arrangements were completed not a single offence has been committed in the line of communications within the territory of those sections of the Afridis with whom the agreement was made. Equally successful was the conduct of our relations with the Orakzai on the exposed line of road from Kohat to Thal and beyond to Tun limits in Kurrum. Since Sir Robert Egerton received the submission of the assembled Maliks of the Zaimusts in the darbar held at Kohat two years ago, no single offence has occured on the line of communications which has been traced to members of this tribe. The expedition against the Mahsud Waziris proved successful, and the operations ended in the attainment of all the objects for which they were undertaken. The surrender of the six Wazir Maliks concerned in the raid perpetrated upon Tonk was obtained. The Allai difficulty is still unsettled, and Sir Robert Egerton would have sent an expedition against that tribe, had it been possible to effect the object with less expenditure and smaller force than were considered necessary by the local authorities. The scheme of border defence for the Peshawar division which was recommended by Sir Robert Egerton has already, to some extent, been carried into effect, and the results so far achieved have demonstrated the advisability of the measure recommended by His Honor."

The internal administration of the Punjab under Sir Robert Egerton was one of mere routine. The settlement operations were carried out in his time with vigour. We are told that between 1868 and the time of his retirement he has, as Financial Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor, seen 28 out of 32 districts in the Province wholly or partially settled, of which the general result has been an increase of nearly thirteen lakhs of rupees in the land revenue demand. Opinion varies as to the character of the assessment; the settlement officers hold that it is light, while the people consider it to be heavy. The police, prisons, and administration of justice have gone on in the same way as before. Sir Robert took no steps to improve the character of the agency. One of the first questions which engaged the attention of Sir Robert Egerton as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was the action of grain-dealers in raising prices in times of distress. On this point the local Native paper says: "Riots having occurred in the summer of 1879 in the Delhi, Umballa and Rotak districts in consequence of the high and increasing price of grain, the Lieutenant-Governor issued a circular to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Province, laying the principles which should be observed in dealing with the grain trade in the Panjab. Sir Robert Egerton, of course, told his subordinates that the Imperial policy which prescribed an avoidance of all interference with operations of private commercial enterprise applied to his Province as to the rest of the Empire, and that nothing must be done in contravention of the principles laid down

by the Supreme Government. But at the same-time the Lieutenant-Governor held that there might be room for judicious interference on the part of the district officer. When bunniahs holding stocks of food-grains behaved disgracefully and ran up prices in a speculative manner, the Government, Sir Robert opined, could not stand by with folded hands and see the mischief done. While deprecating any interference in the matter of fixing prices of gain in the bazaars, which, His Honor had the good sense to recognise, must be regulated by the natural laws of supply and demand, the Punjab Government considered that vexatious and capricious action on the part of the grain-dealers might be prevented by district officers without bad effect. Sir Robert Egerton did not, however, condescend to explain what "judicious interference' meant, and what was to be the *modus operandi* of the district officer in such a case; and whether he was to confine himself to simple persuasion or to proceed further. The Lieutenant-Governor's circular was a broad hint to district officers to put official pressure of an improper kind upon bunniahs when they combined to run up prices in a speculative manner. Happily, there was not much occasion for acting upon the instructions contained in this precious circular, as the distress which had declared itself in parts of Province did not deepen into famine." But Sir Robert shewed a stern impartiality in dealing with the dispute between the Saroagis and the Vaishnavas. The question really to be considered, wrote the Secretary to the Punjab Government, "is whether the Saraogi procession of the god Parasnath is so obnoxious, indecent or dangerous to the public peace that the British Government is bound absolutely to prohibit it. After the fullest consideration and giving due weight to the arguments advanced by able and distinguished officers of Government on the other side of the question, Mr. Egerton is of opinion that the Saraogi procession is of such a character that the opposition of Brahmanical Hindus is fanciful and only made in a spirit of intolerance and bigotry. The present Commissioner of Delhi reports that the cry of indecency set up by the Viashnavas is absolutely without foundation. He has himself seen the idol and there is nothing whatever to object to on this ground. If this be so, the Lieutenant-Governor fails to see why the Saraogi sect should not have as much right to the protection of the British Government in the performance of their religious ceremonial as the Brahminical Hindus themselves. The latter must learn to display towards others that tolerance which the British Government shows them. Their own processions of the Ramlila, which is commonly celebrated with great pomp, is far more open to objection on the score of impeding traffic and collecting crowds than the Rathjatra procession of the Saraogis, whose society being small, the size of their procession is necessarily confined within very moderate limits." This was a decision worthy of the representative of Her Majesty's Government. But unhappily we cannot say the same of his action in regard to the unfortunate squabbles between the Hindus and Mahomedans connected with the Beef question. Although he was himself thoroughly acquainted with all the bearings of the question he evidently allowed himself to be swayed by the opinions of his subordinates, and his decision has consequently given much dissatisfaction to the Hindu community.

There was considerable activity in the matter of railways and canals during the period of Sir Robert Egerton's Government of the Pubjab. The broad gauge, says the Allahabad paper, has been substituted for the narrow, between Lahore and Jhelum, and the line practically completed to Peshawur and Khushalgurh on that gauge, besides a narrow gauge branch from Lalla Musa for the Mayo Salt Mine. The Amritsur Pathankot and Delhi to Ferozepore lines are also in various stages of progress, besides a project for light railways from Rawul Pindi to Murree and Delhi to Rohtak, both to be constructed by private enterprise. The development of inundation canals in the Dera Ismail Khan, Ferozepore, Shahpur, and Peshwur districts is worthy of notice; these have been made principally by the zemindars themselves under the guidance of the district officers. The provincial treasury was by no means prosperous during Sir Robert Egerton's administration. The Punjab is one of those pet provinces of Dalhousie, which have grown by feeding upon the older provinces. The *Pioneer* says: "The decentralization scheme of 1877 only left the province enough for the bare necessities of the administration, and in the ensuing year Sir Robert was called upon to contribute six lakhs (now about to be repaid) to the Afghan war. The provincial balance has thus been, until last year, less than ten lakhs. When this is compared with those of Bengal and of the North-West Provinces it will be seen that the Punjab Government has been sadly pressed by want of means. It was useless to elaborate any proposals involving expenditure, for money was nowhere to be had; organization and consolidation were therefore the order of the day. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the province will be much better off under the new decentralization scheme for 1882: Sir Robert Egerton has certainly accepted it but, in a manner, under protest, as it does not afford a margin sufficiently large to meet the requirements of a growing province." Of course we do not blame Sir Robert Egerton for this result, but it shews that if the Punjab had hitherto prospered, it had done so because the principle of robbing Peter to pay Paul had been long in operation so much to its advantage.

In one essential particular Sir Robert Egerton signally failed, we mean in appreciating the thoughts and aspirations of the educated natives of the Punjab. He gave them no encouragement either by extending to them State patronage or by his personal demeanour towards them. He maintained a most hostile position towards the dissemination of English education, and one of his first acts was the abolition of the Delhi College. With regard to this College his conduct was strangely inconsistent. As Financial Commissioner he was most strenuous in his efforts to save the College from abolition, but as Lieutenant-Governor he was the foremost to hasten its end. He took no steps to improve the position and character of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services by drawing to it men of education, culture, and character. He allowed the University graduates of the Punjab to pine away in the cold shade, while he fostered the sons of old amla and friends. He resolutely opposed the move for the diffusion of western ideas through the medium of the English language, and lent the whole weight of his name and influence to the party, which sought to orientalize liberal educatien in the Punjab and thus to keep the intellectual leaders of the people in perpetual leading strings. He shewed no sympathy with progressive Government, and consequently local municipal institutions received little encouragement. Personally Sir Robert Egerton was kind-hearted, but he was a ruler of the old Punjab school, and was therefore behind his time. No wonder he has passed away without leaving any impress upon the epoch in which he lived or the province which he governed.

FREE TRADE.

The Statesman has done us the kindness to answer the questions, which we asked last week, with reference to Lord Hartington's reply in the House of Commons to an interrogatory about the propriety of repealing English import duties on Indian tea, coffee, and silver. Our contemporary's answers are fair enough; we will briefly examine them. Our first question was—"If free trade is good for India, is it not good for England?" Our contemporary answers: "The answer is, very good, though Fair Traders and Protectionists say it is not. The Liberal party and the present Government, both of England and of India, believe that it is, and act accordingly." But this we must say is not a complete answer. Our first question hinged on the second, which was, if free trade is good for England, "on what principle are the English duties on Indian tea, coffee, tobacco, and silver retained?" Our contemporary's answer to this question is—"because they are necessary for the revenue and are not protective." If the principles of free trade cannot be carried out when the imposts are required for purposes of revenue, surely it cannot be affirmed, notwithstanding what has been said by Major Baring in his Budget-statement, that the financial position of India is so assured as to justify the surrender of two millions and a half of revenue per annum. At this very moment the Government says that it is hard up for money for the promotion of popular education, and if so much revenue had not been thus surrendered, there would have been no necessity for a cry for more money for education. Further, many pressing reforms in the judicial department are put off for want of money; all parties are for instance agreed that the improvement of the appellate bench in the districts is absolutely neeessary, and that the Munsifs ought to be provided with better houses than the cow-sheds in which they dispense justice, but nothing can be done because there is not money. We can mention fifty other things, which remain unattended to, because there is not money. So it could not rightly be contended that the Indian import duties were not required for revenue purposes; if they are necessary to England for revenue, with its flourishing treasury, they are much more so to India with its comparatively poor treasury. Indeed, we should not be surprised, if the Government should be under the necessity of raising fresh taxation next year. It may not do so directly, but practically the result will be the same. Already the tendency is to cast on the Municipalities the cost of popular education, but how will they meet the charge, unless they will neglect their legitimate duties or have recourse to fresh taxation? As for protection, the import duties which have been abolished no one can say had a protection tendency. Even the cotton duties could not be said to have had that tendency. So the abolition of import duties in India has been apparently effected on grounds other than revenue and protection. Our contempory thus touches upon the last point. He admits that "if the English duties on tea, coffee and tobacco could be abandoned, the consumers in England would get cheaper tea, coffee, and tobacco, but this would be no gain to them, if they had to contribute the amount of these duties in another form." This is certainly strong argument, but as we have shewn above the prospect of the people of India is no better. We are morally convinced that next year will see increase of taxation. It will not certainly be advocated on the plea of deficient revenue but on the plausible ground of adjusting taxation between the different classes of the people on a fair and equitable basis. It will doubtless be urged that the trading and monied classes do not contribute their fair share towards the defrayal of the expenses of the State; that considerations of comparative justice and sound policy require the equalization of the burthens of the State, and that therefore the scope of direct taxation in the shape of the License tax should be enlarged and extended. So whatever the pretext, the result will be increase of revenue. When we, however, advocate the repeal of the English import duties on Indian tea and coffee, we do not mean that the duty on tea imported by other countries should be retained. That would be anomalous. Our contemporary says: "We have said the duties on tea, coffee, and tobacco are not protective; but if, as the *Patriot* desires, the duty on Indian tea, coffee, and tobacco were removed, the duties remaining on the tea, coffee, and tobacco of other countries would at once assume a powerfully protective character. They would be protective as regards Indian tea, coffee, and tobacco. If England take this duty off Indian tea, leaving it on China tea, why should not China retaliate by putting a prohibitive duty on Indian opium?" Quite so, and we do not at all mean that England should make any invidious distinction between India and China. It may, however, be fairly urged that fiscal considerations do not admit of the repeal of the duties on tea and tobacco in England. We fully appreciate the force of this argument, but we hold that fiscal considerations are no less strong in India. After fully examining the financial position of India we are constrained to say that the total repeal of the import duties in India has been a too bold step. It is, however, such a step that it cannot be retraced, while money the Government must have. Dr. Hunter spoke honestly and frankly when we said that the repeal of the import

duties meant recourse to direct taxation. This is what we fear is in store for the people of India.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Government has at last spoken on the subject of local self-government. It has published two resolutions, the first relating to District Government, and the second to Municipal Government. The first resolution thus begins: "District and Taluka Local Fund Committees and Municipalities in this Presidency have already large funds at their disposal over the expenditure of which they possess discretionary power and it is doubtful whether those bodies as at present constituted can advantageously be charged with the administration of other heads of expenditure." This means that the Bombay Government is not prepared to make over the administration of District Funds to District Boards. It thus expresses itself in detail: "An examination *seriatim* of the various heads of Provincial expenditure and revenue shows how difficult it would be to entrust to local bodies the administration of the majority of the funds of which the management is now controlled by Government and its officers. Of the various items comprised under the general heading "Minor Departments" the Accountant General can only suggest that the grants under two heads should be administered by local bodies." And the Bombay Government is not disposed to take these funds out of the hands of its own officers. Education is the only subject regarding which the Bombay Government would concede an extension of the principle of local self-government, but it is with a view to charge Local Fund Committees with greater burdens and to reduce the State grant for higher education. We will notice this subject by-and-bye. Regarding medical administration the only portion of it which the Bombay Government would make over to local bodies is the maintenance of Charitable Dispensaries. But it remarks: "It is clearly not desirable that Government should resign the duty of supervising and enforcing the measures adopted for the preservation of health and His Excellency in Council considers that the Sanitary Commissioner is justified in deprecating such a change." In the same spirit the Bombay Government would not entrust "to local bodies a larger discretion in the outlay of Provincial Funds on Public Works than that which they at present possess."

Thus the Bombay Government would not take any step forward in giving extended power to District Boards regarding the administration of District and Provincial Funds. But it takes a really broad view on the subject of municipal administration. The Resolution says: "It appears to Government that the present is a fitting opportunity to decide whether in the case of the largest and most important Municipalities an extension of the principle of representative self-government cannot advantageously be effected and whether when the representative element has been introduced augmented powers of local expenditure aided from Provincial funds may not be granted to the Municipal governing bodies to the benefit alike of Government and of the people."

The Resolution goes into details as to how Municipal Government may be improved, but what will be the practical result? In its second Resolution the Bombay Government says:

> His Excellency in Council prefers to proceed experimentally and is not prepared at once to hand over grants from provincial revenues *en masse* to all municipalities. On the other hand, he desires to promote a genuine effort at popular self-Government and would not be content with a mere nominal transfer of administrative control to existing local bodies which, though very efficient for their own purposes, are largely composed of official members.
>
> His Excellency in Council proposes in the first instance to limit the experiment below described to a few chosen municipalities which may be Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. If the measure succeeds with these municipalities they will be an example to others who may then be invited to follow in their steps.
>
> The measure should take the form of an offer made to the municipalities which they will accept or reject, according as their desire for self-government is strong and genuine or otherwise.
>
> If the offer is accepted, Government will attach the following conditions to the continued payment of the public grant.
>
> The municipal elementary school fund will consist in addition to the Government grant of school fees, assignments of municipal revenue, subscriptions, donations and other receipts which will be administered by a duly constituted school board.
>
> Government will stipulate:—
>
> (*a*).—That the Government principles and system of elementary school management, rates and salary and course of instruction shall be generally maintained in the municipal schools.
>
> (*b*).—That the expenditure on the schools from other sources shall be not less than times the Government grant to the municipality.
>
> (*c*).—That the municipal school shall be open to inspection and examination at any time by the Government Inspecting Staff.
>
> (*d*).—That the accounts of the municipal school fund shall be audited yearly by auditors, of whom one shall be a Government officer, and shall be published for general information.

It will be thus seen that the sole object of the Bombay Government in giving extended powers to selected Municipalities is to relieve itself as much as possible of the cost of primary education. The Municipalities will have greater power in controlling primary schools, but must undertake to bear a considerable share of the expenses of these schools. The Municipal Committee will be placed on a popular basis, but the privilege of representation will be accompanied with increased taxation. Judging from our experience in Bengal we believe that the Municipal Funds are not rich and that they are hardly sufficient to meet the legitimate requirements of Municipalities. To increase the municipal burdens for elementary education would result in either of these two things, namely that either the primary rquirements of the Municipality must be neglected, or that recourse must be had to fresh taxation. The Government of India in propounding the scheme of local self-government has, we may say, given a pledge that its extension should not be accompanied with increase of taxation. But the Resolution to which the Bombay Government has come is in direct opposition to the views of the Government of India. If the concesion of Local Self-Government be the signal of a large addition to taxation, the question would naturally arise whether the bauble would be worth the cost. The Bombay Government plainly says that it will not give greater power to local boards over the administration of local or provincial funds than they already possess, but that it will recognise the principle of representative government in Municipal administration, if the Municipalities will bear the cost of mass education. We leave it to the good people of Bombay to say whether they would like to have the so-called Popular Government in Municipal matters for such a consideration.

THE ARMY.

DURING the Budget debate Major-General Wilson, the Military Member of the Supreme Council, made a very interesting statement regarding the Army. He enumerated the retrenchments and reforms already effected. The most important retrenchment is the reduction which has been recently sanctioned and carried out in the Royal Artillery serving in India. The establishment in this country recently was 86 Batteries, viz., 15 Batteries of Horse Artillery, 43 of Field, 2 of Mountain, and 4 of Heavy and 22 Garrison Batteries, the latter having a complement of 80 rank and file each. Under the revised establishment, the strength will be as follows:—77 Batteries, viz., 10 Horse, 40 Field; 6 Mountain, 4 Heavy, and 17 Garrison, the latter having an increased strength of 108 rank and file. Thus there has been a reduction in the Artillery of 9 Batteries which all reduce expenditure by about 11 lakhs of rupees per annum. In making the recommendations for this reduction in the Artillery, the Government have been largely influenced by the fact that, as the extension of railway system is largely increasing, the mobility of the Army will be increased in the same measure, and Government consider with the experience gained in the recent war, that for general purposes Field Batteries are found usually as efficient as Horse Artillery for warfare in India. Under the head of stud and remounts, there will, consequent upon the above reductions, be a not inconsiderable saving. Recently the establishment of horses in regiments of British Cavalry has been reduced from 436 to 397, and as the Haupper Depot has been abolished, there is at this time a considerable number of surplus horses, and during the coming year a very limited number of remounts will be required. Another important measure which has been introduced recently into the Bengal Army, and which has been found to work admirably, and which will, in consequence, be very shortly—almost immediately—extended to the other Presidencies, is a Station Hospital System. The plan is one by which one British Hospital takes the place of several in a cantonment. It has admitted of very large reductions, not only in the number of medical officers and establishments but also in the equipment of the hospitals, whether stationary or on the line of march. There is already, as compared with 1881-82, a reduction of 35 Medical officers in the Bengal Command alone, and when the system becomes further developed and is fully established in the two minor Presidencies, it is quite certain that still larger economies will follow. These measures combine economy with efficiency. There have been other reforms which deserve notice. For instance an Intelligence Department has been established at an annual cost of £86,000. The Royal Warrant of June 25th, 1881, revises the pay, promotion, and non-effective pay of the British Army. This has led to an increase of 9 lakhs of rupees to an expenditure on the British officers and soldiers serving, in this country. Turning to the native army, of "whose loyalty and efficiency," says Major-General Wilson, "we have during the past few years, had frequent and abundant proofs, the rates of pension for commissioned officers has been increased and the qualifying period of service for pension reduced from 40 to 32 years. These measures were introduced in 1878, and were, as I think, well calculated not only to improve the condition of those to whom they were applied, but also that they were well calculated to prove the general contentment of the Native army. But these together with the invaliding which has resulted from the late war, has again increased the expendsture since 1878 by seven lakhs of rupees. The estimates also provide for a temporary increase of numbers to the two Pioneer and five Ghoorka regiments, who have been kept at a temporary increased strength, pending the settlement of the question of the strength of the regiments of the Native Army rate."

We have referred above to the Royal Warrant of June 1881, regarding which Major-General Wilson made the following important observations:

But upon this point, I regret to say, I have nothing very hopeful to relate; for if the War Minister is rightly reported by Hansard, he said on the 24th June last, in the House of Commons, "and meanwhile it will not be before the year 1893 that the heavy dead weight, which was due to the terms of short service, would begin to diminish, and meanwhile, as I have stated previously, it must considerably increase and the automatic increase of pensions will continue, whatever economies may be made elsewhere." And after referring to details, the War Minister further said "the aggregate figures show an economy of £680,000 to us and £220,000 year to India—the whole amounting to £900,000. I am sorry to say this will not be effected till a far distant day. But the slowness of the gain ought not to dishearten us." I therefore desire it to be understood that, although it is calculated that the new warrant will, at "far distant day," result in a yearly saving to this country of £220,000 sterling, yet its only immediate effect has been to increase the military charges by very nearly £90,000 per annum.

Major-General Wilson was frank.

The Military Member then dwelt upon the action taken by Government on the report of the Army Commission of 1880. Our grateful thanks are eminently due to Lord Ripon's Government for the resolute spirit in which they are trying to carry out economy in the Army. Sir Ashley Eden's Commission executed a great work, but at one time we were not without doubt as to whether the Liberal ministry would do any thing in this direction. But we believe both the Viceroy and the Finance Minister have applied unceasing pressure upon the Home Government upon the subject, and the result has been what was described by Major-General Wilson in the Budget debate.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 19th or the 20th instant.

WE INVITE attention to an advertizement in another column intimating that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive visitors at Belvedere in the afternoons of the 21st and the 22nd instants.

IT AFFORDS us satisfaction to observe that most of the public bodies in the capital are busy in testifying their regard to Sir Ashley Eden. The Chamber of Commerce has resolved to present him a farewell address, the Trades' Association to give him an address and also to ask him to sit for a portrait, and the National Mahomedan Association and the Mahomedan Literary Society likewise to present him valedictory addresses. The British Indian Association have issued a requisition for a public meeting, which the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association, the National Mahomedan Association, the Mahomedan Literary Society and other sections of the community have agreed to join. The Civil Service will give Sir Ashley Eden a public dinner, the European Community propose a public banquet, while some private gentlemen contemplate farewell entertainments. The Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I. gives an evening party in his honor, and Babu Joykissen Mookerjee asks him to a breakfast party at Ooterpara. We believe some addresses will come from the Mofussil.

WITH REFERENCE to the costs of the preparation of paper-books in appeals to the High Court Sir Ashley Eden we hear has been in correspondence with the High Court, and is of opinion that as the judicial receipts after meeting judicial expenditure leave a large surplus, there could not be a more legitimate object for the application of the surplus than the reduction of the costs in the preparation of paper-books in appeals. We hope Sir Ashley Eden's views on the subject will be carried out.

IT WOULD APPEAR that we were misinformed as to the part which the High Court had taken in the reduction of the salaries of the Munsiffs. The proposal came at a time when the finances were in the greatest stress, and while the High Court strongly protested against the reduction of the salaries, it accepted the reduced scale as a compromise on the ground that the Government would increase the number of Munsiffs. Sir Ashley Eden was also opposed to the reduction of the salaries of the Munsifs, but he too gave in to financial necessity. He, however, increased the number of Munsifs as desired by the High Court.

BUT A BETTER day now awaits the Munsifs. We are glad to learn that Sir Ashley Eden has warmly taken up their cause. The moment he was informed that money would be available for the improvement of the position and prospects of the Subordinate Executive Service, he wrote to the Government of India to say that the benefit of this measure should be given equally to the Subordinate Judicial and the Subordinate Executive Services. The Government of India has acceded to his recommendation, and Sir Ashley Eden has suggested that no Munsiff or Deputy Collector shall get less than Rs. 250 a month, except whilst acting in one case, and till passing the first examination in the other. During the probation period both will draw Rs. 200 a month. We hope this opportunity will be taken to raise the maximum pay of the Subordinate Executive Service.

WE HAVE SEEN a letter of Sir James Stephen to Sir Louis Jackson in which he strongly advocates the continuance of the present scale of pay of the Bengal High Court Judges. There is one argument advanced in that letter which is worth notice. Sir James says that in India the pay fixes the position of the officer, and if the High Court Judges receive less pay than the Secretaries to Government, they are sure to suffer in the estimation of the public. Quite true, but this objection will cease if as we have suggested there be a general revision of salaries.

WE have received further information regarding the appointment of Mr. Broughton to the High Court. We learn that the Secretary of State has telegraphed that he does not intend to offer Mr. Broughton the permanent appointment, but that he will appoint a gentleman from the Bar in England, who is to come out to India at the beginning of next cold weather. The Secretary of State offers Mr. Broughton the officiating appointment in the meantime, but this Mr. Broughton has declined, and the Government must find some other person to take it up. The surmise that the Secretary of State merely wanted to make use of Mr. Broughton's appointment as a stopgap turns out to be correct.

THERE HAS been a fall in the price of salt in Calcutta to the extent of half an anna owing to the recent reduction of duty. We do not know how far has this fall affected the market in the Mofussil, but we hope to get reliable information early on the subject. The reduction of price by half an anna per seer means a saving of one pice per head per month; the relief thus afforded to the poorer classes is almost inappreciable. In the meantime we hear the salt merchants of Liverpool have raised the price, and it is believed that they will chiefly reap the benefit of the remission of the duty.

COL. OLCOTT read an interesting discourse on Theosophy at the Town Hall on Wednesday last. He divided the subject into two parts; in the first part he gave a succinct history of personal experiences of himself and Madam Blavatsky and of the Theosophical Society, which they have founded; in the second part he presented an exposition of Theosophy, its principles and distinctive features. The audience, which was an appreciative one, heard him with great attention, but unfortunately the discourse was too long, and many gentlemen could not therefore wait to the end. We think the lecturer could have with advantage greatly abridged the first part, in which as he said he dealt with personal matters. Some of these personal matters were not of a very edifying nature, and the less they are talked about the better. But the discourse as a whole was instructive. We hope the eloquent appeal which Col. Olcott made to the English-educated natives of this country to study their national philosophy and religion will find a response in their breasts.

MADAM BLAVATSKY has arrived at Calcutta, and is putting up in the Boitukhana house of Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore. We hear that a Branch of the Theosophic Society has been formed in Calcutta with Babu Peary Chand Mitter as its President. Some thirty members were initiated last week on payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 10 per head. They are required to take a pledge that they will not divulge the secrets of the Society.

WE CANNOT sufficiently admire the enterprise, public spirit, and devotedness of Mr. Malabari who has undertaken to publish translations into the principal languages of India the Hibbert Lectures of Max Muller. In this grilling weather he summoned courage to go to Cossim Bazar and present himself to Maharani Shurnomye for her generous patronage. The Maharani, as is her wont, gave him a cordial reception, and has subscribed Rs. 1,000 in aid of his project. We hope the noble example of the Maharani will induce other munificent patrons of literature to open their purse-springs. The very fact that a Parsi gentleman has come forward to enrich the Indian languages is itself of no mean significance, and when we know who that Parsi gentleman is, we need hardly say that he deserves every encouragement. We hope Mr. Malabari will not be allowed to return from Bengal without receiving substantial support of his laudable project.

IT WAS A NOVEL SIGHT to see a Native Fellow of an Indian University deliver the Chancellor's address at its annual convocation; this duty devolved upon Mr. Justice Muttusami Iyer in Madras, and he discharged it admirably. His address is well worth perusal for the broad and enlightened views, which the speaker has enunciated in it on the subject of education. We regret we cannot give it *in extenso*, but we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing the following remarks regarding high education:

> Doubtless the ultimate state of things to be aimed at in regard to the higher education would be a model college in the Presidency town supported by the State, forming as it were a focus of intellectual life and having on its staff professors of eminence, who are in themselves the living embodiments of the highest form of culture. No expense would be spared by the State to maintain the instruction imparted in such an institution at the level of attainable perfection. Such a College the ordinary laws of demand and supply cannot be trusted to bring into existence. In the provinces would then spring up colleges, supported by the nobility and gentry and an enlightened middle class fully alive to the advantages of liberal education and able and willing to make large sacrifices for securing their children. This colleges would necessarily be influenced by the high standard maintained at the Government College, but not enslaved by it; they would provide for a variety of forms of culture according to the importance attached to the several branches of knowledge or method of instruction in the communities among whom they come into existence. Admitting that this should be the final aim, I must express my conviction that the day is yet distant when such a state of things may be expected in this country. Those who have benefitted by the encouragement accorded by the State to higher education *hitherto* have not been the Zemindars and landed aristocracy of the country, so far at least as this Presidency is concerned, and there is no such sharp distinction between the rich and the poor in this *country* as is said to exist in European countries and intelligence and refinement do not co-exist with wealth to the extent that it does elsewhere. It is to be feared in the present circumstances, if the State aid be suddenly withdrawn, any movements to replace it out of the private wealth of the country would not be successful in most cases. Higher education will have to be practically left in the hands of Missionary agencies in no sense indigenous. I do not in the least undervalue the important services which they have rendered to the cause of education. They have been very useful auxiliaries to Government, and by creating a healthy rivalry between the Government institutions, and their own, have contributed in no small degree to the success of educational efforts; and all honor to them for it. But if all higher education is virtually committed to their hands, will it conduce to the variety of culture and the adaptation to the special needs of the country upon which so much stress is laid, in recommending the withdrawal of State support to higher education? However this may be, it would certainly seem anomalous that in a country composed of many nationalities, Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists, we should trust for the provision for higher education which has such an important influence on national progress, in not to indigenous agencies which there is reason to fear will take to come into existence, not to the private wealth of the country, a considerable proportion of which still remains to be brought under the influence of culture, but to the benefactions of charitable men in England and foreign countries contributed for a special purpose, and to their willingness to permit such benefactions to be applied for the purpose of secular education.

We subscribe to every word of the above.

WE HAVE received a copy of the address of thanks which the members of the Native Press, both English and Vernacular, have presented to His Excellency the Viceroy for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. It is signed by 92 gentlemen representing the leading organs of native opinion throughout the country. This movement does honor to the Native Press.

WE HAVE received two legal publications, one being a reprint of the Nagotiable Instruments Act, by Mr. Chalmers, and the other that of the Transfer of Property Bill by M. Gour. The firs publication shews much learned research and care; the text is preceded by an elaborate introduction and illustrated with valuable notes. The second publication is mostly a reprint, with short marginal notes, a good index, and the proceedings of the Council relating to the draft Act. Both the publications are handy, and will prove nseful to the public.

THIS IS the way the Native Press is encouraged in the Punjab. We make the following extract from the Lahore *Tribune*:

> In a long leader will be found what we believe to be a faithful picture of the estimate in which Sir Robert Egerton is held by the native public. Here we will give a brief account of the courtesy and encouragement we have received at the hands of Sir Robert's Government. All Governments in this country, we knew, supplied the Editors of newspapers with official reports, &c., and, taking courage from this knowledge, we applied, soon after the birth of our paper, to the Secretary of the Local Government to supply us therewith, but, to our extreme surprise, we were told in reply that the Government had already to supply a large number of newspapers with official reports, &c. and could not, therefore, supply us with them. We applied again soon after, stating that as the *Tribune* was the only native English paper in the Punjab and as the Government supplied even the vernacular papers with its official reports, we hoped it would reconsider our request and comply therewith. In reply we were told that we could not be supplied with official reports, but that the *Punjab Government Gazette* would be supplied to us free. We applied a third time, and our application was a third time rejected. When the last Administration Report was published, we wrote to the Book Depot and the Government Printing Office for a copy of it. We sent price of the Report along with our letter, but all to no

purpose—the *Tribune* could not be supplied with a copy of the Administration Report. Such is the courtesy, such the encouragement, we have received at the hands of Sir Robert Egerton's Government.

The *Tribune* is one of the best native papers we have in this country, and yet it has been so shabbily treated by the Punjab Government. We hope Sir Charles Aitchison's reign will mark a new epoch in the history of the relations of the Local Government with the educated natives of the province.

IT might be recollected that the Government of Bengal sometime ago appointed a Committee to draw up a scheme for the improvement of the position and prospects of the ministerial service. With reference to this subject a correspondent writes as follows :

From the papers connected with the revision of the salaries of Sheristadars of district offic s in regard to the period of approved service required to enable them to obtain the maximum salary of their appointments, it will appear that the Local Government and the Divisional Commissioners are under the impression that the maximum salary of Sheristadars of district offices in all Districts in Bengal is the same viz Rs. 200 par mensem. This is no doubt what it should be, as we will presently show, but unfortunately at present the case is quite different. In the second class districts the maximum salary of a Sheristadar of District office is under the existing rules Rs 140. We, however, maintain that the distinction in the salaries of Sheristadars of district offices is quite unjustificable ; there being no difference in the amount of work which devolves upon these officers in first and second class Districts.

Take for instance a District Judge's Sheristadar.

In a larger district or as it is called in official language, a first class district there is no doubt, that institutions of suits are more numerous than in a smaller or 2nd class district, but that circumstance alone cannot warrant giving lesser salary to the Sheristadar of the 2nd class district—for the real test should be not the number of institutions but the amount of work actually turned out of the two Judge's Courts.

If we refer to the administration reports we do not find much difference in the quantity of work done by several District Judges in the Province, consequently any difference can hardly exist in the amount of work exacted from the Sheristadars.

The truth is that in a larger district there are Additional Judges, Sub Judges and Additional Sub-Judges with separate establishments of their own to share the work with the District Judges, while in smaller districts in some cases there is a single Sub-Judge and in others a Sub-Judge is only sent when there is an abnormal accumulation of arrears. Thus the work of the office of the District Judge is equalized at least, but we would go a step further and say that the work of the office of a District Judge in a smaller district, is by far greater than that of a District Judge in a bigger district, for while there is no Sub-Judge in his district or when his single Sub-Judge is overwhelmed with work the district Judge in a smaller district has to do much original work, whereas his brothers in larger districts has not to touch an original suit and spend their whole time in hearing appeals. It is needless to say that an original suit entails as much work upon Amla as 20 appeals.

The Sheristadars of Munsiffs get the same pay in larger and smaller districts evidently on the ground that their work is the same whether the district is large or small, and as we have shewn above the work of the Sheristadars of District Judge's offices is everywhere the same irrespective of the size of the district in which they are employed, this distinction in their salary should be done away with or in other words as in every other service their pay should be made personal instead of local as it is now.

There is another ground why the maximum salary of a District Judge's Sheristadar in a second class district should be raised.

The maximum pay of a District Judge's Nazir in a Second Class District is Rs 150—while that of the Sheristadar is Rs. 140 viz, Rs 10 less.

There can be no question that the Nazir is a subordinate of the Sheristadar. Under an order of the Government of India, the Sheristadar is to check the entries made by Nazir in the Register of Intestate Properties and the latter cannot make a single payment unless it is certified to by the former.

All returns of service of processes are affirmed before the Sheristadars in their capacity as Commissioners for swearing affidavits.

Under a circular order of the Bengal Government the Sheristadar is to examine and initial the cash account of the Nazir before it is presented to Judge for signature. Though this Circular has never been formally rescinded, it has practically become a dead letter in consequence of its not being incorporated in the Account Rules. It is, however, not entirely lost sight of when there is embezzlement of public money by a Nazir.

Thus it will seen that the Nazir is a subordinate of the Sheristadar, but the anomaly of a subordinate drawing higher salary than his immediate official superior is to say the least of it indefensible and the sooner it is remedied the better for the service.

In spite of this relation of superior and subordinate the maximum pay of a District Judge's Nazir in a First Class District is the same as that of the Sheristadar, but in second class district it is higher. This is absurd.

Apropos of the above we may mention that the Sheristadars of District Judges' Courts have been appointed by the High Court under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code to be Ex-officio Commissioners for affirming affidavits and although these affidavits have become a good source of revenue the High Court never thinks of giving any remuneration to these officers for this extra-work

With reference to the above we give the following letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Bayley to the Board of Revenue dated the 27th February 1882 :

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 11A, dated the 10th ultimo, in which the Board bring to notice the hardship caused to Sheristadars of Commissioners and Collectors' offices by the present rule, which require them to render 20 years' approved service as Sheristadars before they can attain to the maximum salary of their appointments. The Board recommend that these officers should be permitted to draw their full salary after 8 years' approved service.

2 The Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees with the Board in thinking the present period of 20 years' too long, and is, as at present advised, disposed to substitute 10 years for it, as the period of approved service after which Sheristadars should be entitled to their full salary. Before passing final orders, however, Sir Ashley Eden desires that the Board will favour him with a full report showing the probable financial effect of this modification if applied in Commissioners and Collectors offices. The proposed change will require the sanction of the Government of India.

3. The question of the extension of the proposed benefit to the Sheristadars of Judges' offices will be considered in the Judicial Department of this office.

Now that the question has been reopened, we hope the weighty remarks of our correspondent will be taken into due consideration.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer, Leominster, testifies as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of combined consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and suiting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamps and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 8th April, 1882

There has been no change in the commercial affairs of the week. Dullness still prevails over our markets and renders transactions lifeless. We have had only four working days, the rest being devoted to Easter Holidays.

Piece-Goods—have experienced no improvement; limited operations at last rates. The traders owing to the approaching Bengali New Year's Day, which falls on the 13th instant—have rather been busy in completing old transactions and settling accounts, business may revive next Bengali Year if money facilities be restored.

Exports.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this market.

MONETARY.

Stringency continues to prevail and restrains all operations, the last rates of interest and discount continue to rule.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

During the short period they have hardly exhibited any change for the better.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES

Have rather been in less enquiry.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Dr. C. Mackenzie, England.	16	8	0
Dr. J. Murdoch, Madras	13	4	0
V. H. Karve Esq., Kolar	13	4	0
Head Master Bhastara School	6	10	0
T. S. Nursing Rao Esq., Chittore	6	10	0
Moolraj L.M.S., Aligner	13	4	0
Coconada Literary Association	6	10	0
Burdwan District Road cess Office	1	4	0
Baboo Haranchunder Chatterjee, Nowgong	4	0	0
" Peary Mohun Banerjee, Belghoria	13	4	0
" Chunder Nath Biswas, Catwa	20	0	0
" Haranchunder Mookerjee, Peshwar	10	0	0
" Doorgaprosad Mookerjee, Gazeepore	13	4	0
" Sitikant Ghose, Bancoorah	13	4	0
" Dwarkanath Roy, Jajpore	20	0	0
" Javirilal Umiasunker, Bombay	6	10	0
" Ramlal Chowdry, Khoolna	6	10	0
" Leelanund Joshee, Almora	6	10	0
" Gopalchunder Mookerjee, Pooree	6	10	0
" Nilmony Coomar, Mymensingh	10	0	0
" Kally Prosunno Mookerjee, Purnea	5	0	0
" Radhachurn Roy, Mymensingh	14	0	0
" Kally Churn Sen, Kykphoo	10	0	0
" Woomesh chunder Dutt, Midnapur	13	4	0
" Gopal chunder Sen, Burdwan	10	0	0
" Hurish Chunder Chuckerbutty, Gya	13	4	0
" Kaffy Nath Banerjee, Rungpore	6	10	0
" Koylashchunder Dutt, Chandpore Tippera	6	10	0
" Hurridas Mookerjee, Matabhanga Julpigoree	3	4	0
" Jamiuimohun chatterjee, Assam	6	10	0
" Anundgopal Chatterjee, Bhangore	3	5	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*April 5*, 1882.

GENERAL.—Mr. G. E. Porter, District and Sessions Judge, Gya, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first Grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 3rd instant.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Mitter, Temporary Deputy Megistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transfered to Pubna, and is posted to the Serajgunge Division of that District.

The services of Mr. R. S. Greenshields, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in temporary charge of the Nattore Division of the Rajshahye district, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Baboo Nanda Krishna Bose, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Rajshahye, is transferred to Mymensingh, and is appointed to have charge of the Jamalpore Division of that district

Baboo Tarunchunder Sirkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is transferred to Rajshahye, and is appointed to have charge of the Nattore Division of that District.

This cancels the orders of the 25th instant, appointing Baboo Tarunchunder Sirkar to have charge of the Ghattal Division of the Midnapore district.

Baboo Adhar Lall Sen, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to Midnapore, and is appointed to have charge of the Ghattal Division of that District.

Baboo Doorga Dass Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is transferred to Mymensingh, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

In Supersession of the orders of the 22nd February last, Moulvi Nusseeruddin, Sub Deputy Collector, Buxar Shahabad, is appointed temporarily to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment on road cess revaluation work in the Durbhunga district.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Mitra, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed furlough for three months, under section 131, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 28th February 1882.

Baboo Ruston Lall Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1880.

Mr. W. D. Blyth is appointed to be Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Mitra, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on leave, is appointed to be a Deputy Megistrate and Deputy Collector, of the First Grade.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed to have charge of the Kandi Division of that district, with effect from the 19th September 1881.

The Services of Baboo Eshwarchunder Nundy, Khas Tehsildar in the district of Chittagong, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment on special duty.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Lieutenant-Governor will be at home to receive any visitors wishing to see him on the 20th and 21st April between the honrs of 5-30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

Belvedere, The 6th April 1882. } V. A. SCHALCH, Captain. A. D. C.

DR. B. L. GHOSH'S BLOOD IMPROVER.

This medicine has been found by Dr. B. L. Ghosh G. M. C. B., who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years, to be the best specific hitherto discovered for the abuse of mercury and all the diseases caused by it. It has also been found to cure Leprosy, and is being extensively used in Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, &c. It is also the best medicine yet found for improving the Blood &c. Price (for one month) Rs. 2, Packing 4 annas.

B. L. GHOSH, & Co.,
Suburban Medical Hall.
39, Russapagla Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

WANTED

For the Suburban Municipality a Leveller, salary including allowance Rs. 60 per month. Candidates must be duly qualified in surveying and levelling, plotting *plans* and understand Estimating.

The work to be generally within the limits of the Suburbs of Calcutta. Applications will be received by the Engineer up to the 15th April 1882.

(Sd.) R. C. STERNDALE.
Vice-Chairman.

Office of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, Dated, Alipore the 3rd April 1882.

Wanted for the Bhugulpore Municipality a competent Draftsman who is also able to level accurately, probable time of employment 6 months, salary 60 to 80 Rs a month according to qualifications.

Apply to T. E. Owen, Divisional Superintendent, Bhagulpore, for the Municipality.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Messrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

বিজ্ঞাপন।

এদেশের অনিষ্ট ঘটনাদির মধ্যে সম্ভ্রান্ত জমিদারগণ ঋণী সূত্রে বিভবচ্যুত হওয়া একটী প্রধান আক্ষেপের বিষয়। ঋণী ভূম্যাধিপেরা অস্মদকৃত ফারম নিয়ম বন্ধান বরায়র্দ্দ যুক্তি মন্ত্রণানুসারে কার্য্য করনেচ্ছু হইলে ভরসা করি বিষয় রক্ষাক্রমে অঋণী হইতে পারেন। অস্মদ ইষ্টেট পরিমানে পারিশ্রমিক ভিন্ন কাহারো আধিন্য স্বীকার করিবেনা। কোন মহাশয়ের বিশ্বাস ও অভিরুচি হইলে আমাকে পত্র লিখিতে পারেন ইতি।

শ্রীকালীপ্রসন্ন সেন
পাণ্ডুয়ার অন্তর্গত সোমড়া পোষ্টাপিশ।

LAW AND OTHER VALUABLE BOOKS.

Nicholl's Law of the Central Province, Nagpore 1874 Rs 5.
Digest of the Circular Orders of the Chief Commissioners Central Province. 2 vols. Nagpur 1878. Rs. 10.
Wilson's Sanskrit Grammar Rs. 8.
Macpherson's on Mortgage, 5th Ed. 1868, Rs. 5.
Roghoonath's Indexs to Acts 1834-66. Rs. 2.
High Court Judgement on the Great Rent Law 1865. Re 1.
Graple's Institute of Justenian Rs. 1,
Macnaughten's Principles of Mahomedan Law; 2nd Ed. Madras Rs. 4.
Rammohun Roy.—An Essay on the Rights of the Hindoos over ancestral property pp. 46, Appendix pp, 22. and his Brief Remarks regarding Modern Encroachments on the Ancient Rights of the Females, pp. 16 Calcutta 1830-32 to be given away at Rs. 5.

15 *Bosepara Lane Calcutta*, KADERNATH BANNERJEE.

FOR SALE.

"The Cottage" No. 21, Chassadhobapara Pacca Road, Cossipore,—A garden and House measuring about 7 biggahs, the dwelling house containing 6 spacious rooms,a privy,with three fishing tanks and all sorts of fruit trees. Apply to Russicklal Sircar, *via* Baranagore P. O.—"*Title-deeds unexceptionable.*"

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PEBBLE SPECTACLES
CONCAVE AND CONVEX
POSITIVELY SUITABLE
FOR DEFECTIVE SIGHT
AND DIFFERENT
AGES.

Gentlemen residing in the Muffusil, and desiring to have our Spectacles are respectfully requested to send a clear statement which shall at least consist of the following:—

(*a.*) Age.
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On receipt of the above statement we can select the suitable number, as we send dresses having the measurement from Muffusil.

Price for:—	Rs.	As.	P.
Steal Frame	4	0	0
Silver ,,	6	0	0
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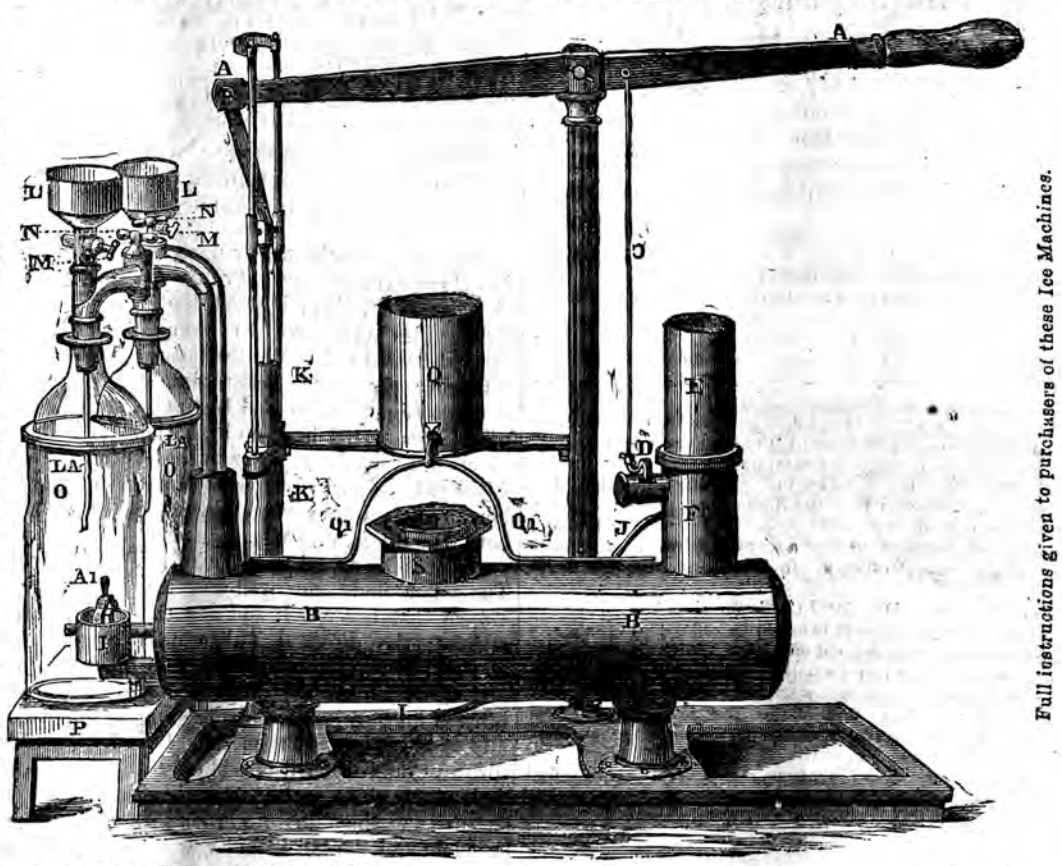
Orders should accompany a remittance.
Orders of Coat, shirts &c. are supplied at due time.

ICE SEASON 1882.

TWO POUNDS OF PURE SOLID TASTELESS ICE IN 25 MINUTES.

PATENT PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES (NEW MODEL) WITH ENLARGED CYLINDERS FOR ACID, AND WITH COOLING WATER TROUGHS.

Can be worked by the most inexperienced person, and is not liable to get out of order.



Full instructions given to purchasers of these Ice Machines.

For a double Decanter Ice Machine ... ... Rs. 275
For a single Decanter Ice Machine... ... ... „ 190
40lb Sulphuric Acid in Stone-jars, packed in case... ... ... „ 10-4

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THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.		15			19			23		26		each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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